

100



## INTIMATIONS

## MOUTRIE PIANOS

HAVE ESTABLISHED  
an unequalled reputation for tone, touch,  
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## GUARANTEE

for

## FIVE YEARS.

CASH OR EASY TERMS.

## MOUTRIE'S.

## TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

FURNISHED, No. 3, Mountain View.

Apply—  
H. E. POLLOCK,  
Princes Buildings,  
Hongkong, 25th February, 1916. [333]

## FURNISHED FLATS.

THE Undersigned are prepared to furnish some of their Trigonometric Mansions (May Road) Flats to suit intending tenants. These Flats have first-class appointments which include English Baths and Kitchen ranges, hot water supply and water-closets. They are of two kinds, viz.: Flats with 2 Bedrooms and 2 Sitting Rooms and Flats with 3 Bedrooms and 1 Sitting Room. The latter are especially suitable for Bachelors. Arrangements could be made if desired for the use, in common with certain other tenants, of the adjoining fresh water swimming bath.

Apply to—  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE  
Co., Ltd.,  
Alexandra Buildings,  
Hongkong, 26th January, 1916. [305]

## TO LET—FURNISHED.

NO. 5, MORRISON HILL. 6-Roomed House, 4 Bedrooms and 4 Bathrooms. Vacant from 1st March.

Apply—  
HARRY WICKING & Co.,  
Hongkong, 3rd February, 1916. [235]

## TO LET.

A splendid set of OFFICE ROOMS on the First Floor of No. 10, Des Vaux Road Central (above the Robinson Piano Co.), comprising Three Large and Two Small Rooms with Out-houses and Servants' Quarters. The Premises are being thoroughly repaired and renovated. Centrally located in the vicinity of the Banks and Shipping Offices. Rent moderate.

Apply to—  
MOW FUNG & Co.,  
10, Des Vaux Road Central,  
Hongkong, 18th February, 1916. [303]

## TO LET.

OFFICES, 6, Duddell Street, now in occupation of Messrs. Radecker & Co. Apply—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,  
Hongkong, 17th February, 1916. [395]

## TO LET.

NOS. 1 and 10 MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK. Apply to—  
M. J. D. STEPHENS,  
Hongkong, 18th November, 1916. [97]

## TO LET.

RAVENSHILL EAST, Park Road, containing 6 Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms, Servants' Quarters, &c. Vacant 1st November. Apply—  
DEACON, LOCKER, DEACON & HARTON,  
Hongkong, 19th October, 1915. [60]

## TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road. OFFICES in King's Buildings. OFFICES in Des Vaux Road Central. HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS Conduit Road. NEW HOUSES in Broadwood Terrace. HOUSES at the Peak. No. 1, MORETON TERRACE, Causeway Bay. GODOWNS, at Wanchai. Nos. 1, 2 and 2, WEST END TERRACE CANTON. Apply—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,  
Hongkong, 4th November 1915. [32]

## TO LET.

TWO ROOMED-FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon. THREE-ROOMED FLATS in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon. FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in May Road, with every modern convenience, including English Baths and Kitchen Ranges, Hot Water and Water Carriage System. A few Flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession. FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon. Apply to—  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE  
Co., Ltd.,  
Alexandra Buildings,  
Hongkong, 26th December 1915. [277]

IN ARTOIS.  
THE "ACCURSED" RIDGE.  
GRIME WARFARE.

A long, bare escarp, the scrubby sides of which are scored by gullies that lead steeply down through scanty coppices to the shell-hen husks of shattered villages. Such is what the Germans, with a fine choice of epithet, call the "accursed" ridge of Notre Dame de Lorette (writes the *Times* special correspondent with the French in Artois).

This ridge, as is now common knowledge, is only one of the several which go to make up the chalky plateau that stretches from Arras northward to the plain of Lens, but its height of 540 ft. lifts this long, naked backbone of ground above the neighbouring spurs of the Artois massif, so that from its summit you can look down upon the factory chimneys of Lievin and Lens to the north-east, the heights that run past Souchez, Givenchy-en-Corbelle, up to Vimy to the south-east, and almost due south, across the ridges of Mont St. Eloi, Neuville St. Vaast, and "the Labyrinth" to the distant but easily discernible ruins of Arras. One needs no military knowledge to grasp the importance of this position, and certainly no better starting-point could have been chosen for the three days' tour of the French front in Artois in which I was kindly invited this week to participate.

## A DISMAL GHASTLY SCENE.

The saddest and most appalling effect of all this trench warfare to which we have been condemned now for 12 months is the utter devastation of everything anywhere near the immediate front. When I made a pilgrimage along the battlefields of the Marne a few days after the victory of the Allies was complete, I was amazed to see how quickly the traces of the struggle were being effaced. The villages, on the whole, had not been really badly knocked about, and the cottagers were already hard at work rebuilding their homes and repairing the damage to their fields and hedges. The trenches, as compared with those in which the armies now live, were the flimsiest constructions, hastily scratched up to shelter a temporary position, and the shell-holes were both much smaller in size and fewer owing to the greater proportion of shrapnel which was then being employed.

But it is six months now since the French, under General Foch, began their first great offensive to force a passage through to the plain of the Scheldt and to all the flat country towards Douai and Valenciennes, and in spite of the indisputable success which they gained then and in the more recent attack which they made during our capture of Loos, the whole countryside over which we walked is still a charnel house. The bad weather of the past week did something to heighten the impression, for the heavy rains had in places beaten down the sides of the old trenches almost as effectively as gun-fire, and we had to squelch our way either across the stark, sodden hill-sides or along half-filled-in trenches in which we floundered amidst weather-rotted sandbags, streams of rainwater, and morasses of mud that almost sucked the boots off our feet.

The rain, however, was not responsible for everything, and the occasional whistle of a shell over our heads, followed by the muffled explosion, coupled with the precautions enjoined upon us by the French officers detailed to act as our guides, accounted in an unmistakable way for much of the ghastly surroundings. As we slithered, rather than walked, up and down the slopes of the plateau, we came often upon the half-decomposed bodies and limbs of German corpses that had been torn from their burial-places by shell bursts. In all directions there were masses of twisted, rusty barbed wire, broken bayonets, smashed rifles, bombs of many different kinds and sizes, fragments of shells varying from small splinters to an occasional base of some huge "marmite," battered and broken Pickelhauben, "whizz-bangs" that had not exploded, but with which, even after months' exposure, it was not advisable to be too familiar, smashed mess-tins—all the paraphernalia of the modern soldier jumbled together just as they had been flung there by the explosion of those inevitable forces that were still lurking on all sides of us.

## SPLendid ACHIEVEMENTS.

Along slope after slope it was the same spectacle, and one began to realize what good grounds our guides had for pointing with pride to the exploits of their countrymen in carrying these positions. From every line of trenches along the crest tops the Germans had a magnificent field of fire for their riflemen and machine-guns, and as soon as one line of trenches had been carried the attacking forces found themselves confronted by a fresh spur, prepared with the same elaboration and guarded by similar positions on other parallel ridges, when a terrific explosion could be brought to bear. What the French achieved in these circumstances was absolutely stupendous.

## VILLAGES BLOWN OUT.

But it was, after all, in the shattered village of the valleys that one saw best the terrific nature of the fighting in these parts. If there are no longer, in fact, any struggles amidst the ruins of Souchez, Ablain, St. Nazaire, and Carency, the troubles of these and other unfortunate places are by no means over yet. Day after day the German shells scream into the ruins, and the pounded brickwork is flung up into the sky in whorls of dust and mud.

It is difficult to say which of all the places we saw produced the most powerful impression upon the mind. Souchez and its famous sugar factory are a complete ruin. Hardly one stone is left standing upon the other. The bitterly-contested Chateau de Carleul is nothing but a white smudge on the ground. Carency and Ablain, though less utterly destroyed, are, perhaps, even the more pathetic on this account. Ablain, in fact, has exactly one whole house still standing, which was formerly a butcher's shop. It is true that all the doors were required for long ago for military purposes, and that the window-panes have long been shattered, but the roof and walls are still intact. The shop still has the iron rods running round the walls from which the carcasses were hung, and on the wall-paper of the drawing-room you can see the sala-

CATACOMBS, BEHIND THE LINES.  
ALLIES GUARDING 10,000 MILES OF TRENCHES.

In the section of the French lines that I have just been visiting there are already, on a front of just over ten miles, 375 kilometres (or slightly over 234 miles) of trenches. To make certainty still more sure another 75 kilometres (or 46 miles) of other trenches are being dug, so that by the end of the year there will be in that neighbourhood 280 miles of trenches on ten miles of front, wrote Mr. A. Warner Allen, the special correspondent of the British Press with the French armies, last month.

Elsewhere a certain division has 250 miles of trenches to look after, while a certain corps d'armee has 400 miles. Taking these figures into consideration one will certainly be under the mark in estimating that there are 20 miles of trenches to every mile of front, so that between Switzerland and the North Sea the British and French armies have at least 10,000 miles of trenches to guard and keep in order.

## GAIETY OF THE MEN.

The General commanding the division stationed in this section was kind enough to guide me to some of the most interesting points in the trenches over which he reigns supreme. As we went down towards the enemy he had a word or two for every man personally, from the non-commissioned officer in charge of a section to the rawest recruit who had just come up from Britain or Savoy. It was a relief day, and there had been no time to organize fatigue parties to clean out the trenches, consequently we saw things at their worst. But neither mud nor rain could damp the gaiety of the men, who were quaffing in their sheltered patting their morning meal. "Is the soup good?" asked the General as he passed. The men had risen and saluted, and some self-appointed spokesman would reply, "Oui, mon general!"

"That's all right!" said the General, "then I suppose I shall not find you kicking the cook again to-day!"

A burst of laughter greeted this reference to an incident which had for a few brief moments broken the fraternity of the trenches.

## ANNOYING THE ENEMY.

After looking at the Boche trenches from an observation post two or three hundred yards distant, we gradually worked our way down to the advanced lines. There I was shown some ingenious new appliances for annoying the enemy, but for obvious reasons these cannot at present be described. Eventually we reached a spot where the word went round that there must be no talking. How near we were to the Germans was shown by sentries on the parapets watching intently for any movement in the German lines.

"Now," said the General, "we will stir up the Germans a little. It is lunch time, and they will be excessively annoyed."

We went to a shelter which protected a new and simple appliance for throwing high explosive into the enemy's lines. A shell filled with a very comfortable quantity of melinite left the shelter. Then, a second or two later, when it had reached its mark, there came a big explosion. It was followed by a second shell.

We started back towards the rear, but before we had gone fifty yards there was a tremendous report. A mine-thruster was engaged in exploding to the French that the Germans were much annoyed at having their lunch interrupted. Our two bombs called forth two mines from the enemy, which shifted a quantity of earth but otherwise did no harm. The enemy then apparently returned to their meal, as there was silence.

But at this point the French artillery behind us had something to say. The position of the mine-thrusters had been spotted, and it seemed an admirable occasion to shut them up for good. The result was, what the French call *royale*, or perfect blizzard of 75 shells. It only lasted about three minutes. The 75s barked away with their ear-piercing reports like a pack of hounds that had suddenly gone mad. Then, as suddenly as it began, the noise stopped.

## CARDS IN THE CATACOMBS.

The troops in this part of the world are particularly favoured, as in many cases they have enormous quarries to shelter in. These quarries, cut in the solid rock, extend for hundreds of square yards beneath the surface, and are proof against the biggest projectile that human wit has ever devised.

Tiny flickering lamps, which give scarcely more light than a glow-worm, mark the outline of its walls and columns. As a rule, these lamps are no more than a wick floating in oil. But here and there the soldiers gather together round a candle or lamp, which makes things light enough for them to play cards. One catches glimpses of them at the end of a long passage—bearded men, smoking hard, with their faces bent intently upon their game. The play of light and shadow on their stained uniforms and their unclouded attitudes make a veritable Rembrandt picture. In the days of the verse, the Catacombs must have looked like these French quarries, and to make the illusion complete one came across a chapel with an altar and its cross hewn in the solid rock.

Meanwhile, only a few kilometres away, along the remaining spurs of the plateau, the scene is already being laid for a repetition of all this ghastly business. The French are steadily remounting, forcing their way along the Vimy heights and battering at the last doors that bar them from the plains of Lens. But not until that has been done can there be real calm again on the "accursed" ridge of Notre Dame de Lorette and in the equally "accursed" villages that lie wrecked in the gullies of this wild Artois upland.

## BULLETS NEVER FOLLOW THEIR NOSES.

It is a well-known fact that a bullet never goes straight to a mark, but flies in a curve on the order of the parabola. But most people think that the bullet itself follows its nose, and that at first (when the nose is pointed up) the bullet follows it, and that when the bullet is coming down on the other leg of the curve the nose is pointed down.

This is a mistake, for the nose of a bullet, always maintains its own direction, no matter what the bullet as a whole tries to do. That is, if a gun be pointed slightly up the bullet, when it strikes the target, will not enter it perpendicularly by the nose, and the hole made will be larger than the bullet is round, for the bullet of necessity must hit in a certain degree flatwise. Of course, the reason the bullet does this is because it has a very rapid rotation given it by the rifles in the barrel, which keeps it also from turning over and over in the air.

Another thing that will seem peculiar to most people is the action of gravity on a bullet. If a gun be fired exactly horizontally the bullet will have to be pulled down by gravity exactly sixteen feet, during the first second. So if there were no sights on a gun and it was levelled by means of a hand level and fired the bullet would hit something exactly sixteen feet below the gun at a distance away equal to the velocity of the bullet per second.

No matter what the bullet's velocity, gravity will pull it down sixteen feet during the first second, or, if the bullet be fired upward, gravity will take from its upward velocity thirty-two feet during the first second.

The bullet itself keeps its axis always in the direction the axis had when the bullet issued from the gun. This is the well-known gyroscopic principle made use of in the gyroscopic compass and the mono-rail car: that a rotating body will maintain its axis of rotation in the same direction unless a moment of force is applied to it. The modern high-powered rifle? Does it shoot a bullet that goes in sideways? Not as much as a diagram would indicate, but to a slight extent it may be stated that the modern army bullet does do that very thing. Its velocity, however, is so enormous that the barrel does not have to be elevated through so large an angle, and consequently the bullet enters fairly on its nose, though not squarely so, at all ordinary ranges.

The same may be said of the bigger guns. They have rifling in them, and so give rotation and gyroscopic action to the projectile. But a mortar does not. A mortar shoots something almost straight up in the air and lets it fall down. As the mortar is too short-barrelled to be rifled the top of the projectile would hit a target a long distance away, but for a shot almost straight up in the air to fall right down, of course, the bottom of the projectile would strike first. The mortar projectiles are generally round, so that it will not matter how they strike.

The reason a bullet cannot be made so that it will always enter a target squarely on its nose is that for every range a differently shaped bullet would have to be manufactured. Also the bullet should be symmetrical, so that the air will exert no disturbing influence on its distorted parts.

A bullet has a distinct curve like that of a baseball due to its rotation, and this curve is independent of the parabola given by gravity. The smoother and more polished a bullet is the less is this curve. But the action of the rifling in a gun barrel puts little grooves in the bullet as it goes through the barrel. These catch the air as the bullet rotates and causes the curve spoken of.

If the bullet be rotated in the direction of the hands of a clock the curve will make the bullet go to the left of the exact point aimed at. The effect is so small, however, that it does not have to be taken into account in the manufacture of rifles and ammunition.—Star.

## THE "EMDEN."

Notwithstanding all efforts made to secure further relics from the German cruiser *Emden* there is little likelihood of any more reaching Australia. According to a statement made by the Minister for the Navy the visit of H.M.A.S. *Protector* to the scene of the wreck at the end of last year was fruitless. At the end of October, said the Minister, it was decided to send H.M.A.S. *Protector* to the Cocos Islands to report as to the possibility of salvaging the ship and to remove any gear still on board that might be of any value or interest. Commander P. Weir was given charge of the expedition and a skilled diver attached to it. The *Protector* left Fremantle early in November and reached the Cocos Islands on November 13th. It found that the stern half of the *Emden* had completely disappeared and a very heavy sea was still breaking over what remained of the wreckage cast up on the beach. It gave evidence of terrific seas such as would quite account for the damage done to the wreck. The *Protector* waited a week at the island in hopes of getting a chance to board the *Emden*, but this was never for an instant possible. Information was obtained from local residents that no one had been near the wreck with the exception of a steamer from Sydney with a party of kinematographists. It may now be considered as certain that nothing more can be done towards salvaging either the remains of the *Emden* or any trophies from her, except such as may be cast ashore.

## SOUTH AFRICA AND ALIENS.

At an enthusiastic mass meeting of 2,000 persons held at Durban last month a resolution was passed strongly urging the passing of legislation dealing with enemy subjects and also approving the petition to Parliament asking that enemy subjects should be prevented from trading in the Union.

Seven thousand seven hundred persons signed the petition before the meeting began.

## THE CENSOR'S VOICE.

"Tis the voice of the Censor—  
I heard him complain  
'Fidel defensor!  
'They're at it again!  
Here's a Latin quotation  
So far as I glean—  
With a marked exclamation—  
Now what can it mean?"

"That it means something ill  
Is most painfully clear:  
If it does me ill,  
For that's just why I'm here;  
That's the reason I'm sitting  
Six hours a day  
Verbal hairs sweetly splitting—  
On excellent pay."

"There's no word that you write  
Which I can't read away:  
I can spot it at sight  
With my basilisk eye:  
I've the keenest of scent  
And my mind can recall  
What you mean when you meant  
Simply nothing at all."

"Defensor fidel!"  
Let's turn it right round!  
Hah! he thinks I won't see!  
Who tell by the sound  
Of a language I've never  
By any chance heard—  
What it is to be clever!  
The drift of each word!"

"You may write it in Latin  
Or write it in Greek,  
Though neither I'm at in—  
My classics are weak—  
I can tell by instinct  
Without learning I know,  
'Tis infallibly linked  
With some news for the foe."

"Now this phrase of the pen  
That I've spotted by chance  
Tells the number of men  
We've fighting in France,  
Or what's really the same  
To a Censor of skill—  
That the Kaiser's nickname  
Among Tommies is 'Bill'!"

"Or that Zeppelins dropped  
Twenty bombs in a street—  
That Von Tirpitz is copped  
That you have got a fleet—  
Or—ye gods! why did this  
Never strike me before!  
It may hint that there is  
Such a thing as a War!"

"So I see behind each  
Written word of poor fools  
Some impossible breach  
Of impossible rules.  
Then my pencil comes out—  
'Tis the bluest of blue—  
And I scratch the stuff out—  
As I do, Sir, for you!"

R.G.G.—Times of India.

## HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORPS ORDERS BY LT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

## PARADES.

1.—Parade for to-day, viz.  
Parades for next week will be the same  
as for week ending 19th inst., and not  
as stated in Corps Order No. 1 dated  
February 24th, 1916.

## DETAIL.

2.—On duty until morning of 3rd March  
—H.K.V.R.

## NEXT FOR DUTY.

March 3rd—Scouts Company.  
March 4th—Scouts Company.  
March 5th—Scouts Company.  
March 6th—Centre Section M.G. Co.  
March 7th—Civil Service Company.  
March 8th—No. 1 Section Arty. Batty.  
March 9th—Left Section M.G. Co.  
March 10th—Right Section M.G. Co.  
March 11th—No. 2 Sec. Arty. Batty.  
March 12th—Scouts Company.  
March 13th—Scouts Company.  
March 14th—Scouts Company.  
March 15th—Centre Sec. M.G. Co.  
Orderly Officers from 3rd to 8th March  
—Lieut. Danby.  
G. E. STEWART, Capt.,  
Adjutant, H.K.V.O.

## HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

## INTER-PLATOON DRILL CUP.

Platoons will drill as follows (Platoon Nos.  
in brackets):—

Monday, February 28th.—No. 2 Co.  
(1 and 2), No. 1 Co. (4).  
Tuesday, February 29th.—No. 2 Co.  
(3 and 4).  
Wednesday, March 1st.—No. 3 Co.  
(1 and 2).  
Thursday, March 2nd.—No. 3 Co.  
(3 and 4).  
Friday, March 3rd.—No. 1 Co. (1 and 3).  
Fall in at Central at 5.30 p.m.  
No. 1 Co. (2) will drill at Water Police  
Station on Monday, February 28th, at  
5.45 p.m.  
No. 2 Co. (2) will drill at St. Joseph's Col-  
lege.

## SUMMER UNIFORM, No. 2 Co.

No. 2 Company will attend Central Police  
Station for measurement on Friday,  
March 3rd, as follows, parading under  
their Platoon Commanders:—

No. 1 Platoon—5.30.  
No. 2 Platoon—5.45.  
No. 3 Platoon—6.00.  
No. 4 Platoon—6.15.

## ROLL BOOKS.

As from February 28th, Platoon, etc.  
Commanders will provide their own Roll  
Books, of a convenient size to be constantly  
carried in the pocket. The Book should  
also contain information as to collar, an-  
nulet numbers, riflemen (i.e., men with  
annulet numbers), etc. Cost of book  
will be paid, if desired, by this office.

F. C. JENKIN,  
D.S.P. (R.)

## ASAHI BEER



OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

SOLE AGENTS  
MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA  
HONGKONG.

## DRIVING PAIN.

Have you a pain anywhere in your  
body?

Is it a little pain or a big pain? Does it  
torture a single nerve or does it grind  
and rack your entire being?  
Isn't it foolish then, to be driven by  
pains or aches, big or little, when you  
can drive them away yourself, any or  
all of them, by simply rubbing in some

## LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM!

Under the influence of this great  
remedy, aches and pains are bound to  
melt away. Immediate relief is afforded  
to headaches, backaches, earaches,  
toothaches, neuralgia, rheumatism, and  
sciatica. A tortured world is made free.

Sold as 1s. 4d. per bottle.  
Agents for Hongkong:—  
Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.  
[35-32]



100-443887-1000







## THE WAR.

## COLOSSAL STRUGGLE NEAR VERDUN.

## FRENCH LINE BENT BUT UNBROKEN.

## SHORT RETIREMENT "TO PREVENT USELESS LOSSES."

## ENEMY'S HEAVY SACRIFICES.

## GERMAN CORSAIR'S VICTIMS.

## PREMIER AND PEACE FADDISTS.

## FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## GREAT BATTLE AROUND VERDUN.

## ENEMY INFANTRY OF SEVEN ARMIES ATTACK.

PARIS, February 24th.  
1.55 a.m.

The evening communiqué says:—The German attack to the north of Verdun developed, as was foreseen, into a very important action, powerfully supported. The battle continued to-day with growing intensity, and was vigorously contested by our troops, who inflicted on the enemy extremely high losses.

A ceaseless bombardment by heavy guns, to which we replied with equal violence, extended along a front of 40 kilometres from Malancourt to a point in front of Etain.

German infantry in great numbers, belonging to seven different armies, made a succession of attacks during the day between Brabant-sur-Meuse and Ornes. The enemy, despite all his efforts, was unable to dislodge us from the village of Haumont.

Our counter-attacks crushed the enemy offensive in the Courtes Wood, most of which we hold. The Germans, east of Courtes Wood, succeeded in penetrating into Wavrille Wood after a series of sanguinary attacks.

Enemy assaults north of Ornes on our Houthois line were stopped by counter-attacks.

There were no infantry actions on the left bank of the Meuse or between Ornes and Fromely.

T enemy on Tuesday evening attacked southeast of Carpiach Wood, south-west of Kirch, in Alsace, and gained a footing in advanced trenches, from which he immediately dislodged by our counter-attacks.

Artillery made several breaches in enemy trenches in front of Stenacraete, Belgium, and wrecked his defences on Wauders Plateau, north of the Alsace.

## ENEMY CLAIMS 3,000 PRISONERS.

BERLIN, February 23rd.

German communiqué claims that the 16th north of Verdun on a front of six kilometres penetrated nearly two miles. The Germans claim to have taken 3,000 prisoners and quantities of war material.

## ENEMY CAPTURES THREE VILLAGES.

AMSTERDAM, February 24th.

Light's Berlin communiqué is very light. It claims that the Germans have captured the villages of Brabant-sur-Meuse, Font, and Samogneux, and the wooded district in the vicinity.

## A COLOSSAL STRUGGLE.

PARIS, February 24th.

PARIS, February 24th.  
7.10 p.m.

A colossal struggle is swaying to and fro at Verdun. Eminent French critics say it is not altogether a question of holding mathematically every yard of ground, but making the Germans suffer the maximum losses.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## FIGHTING THROUGHOUT THE NIGHT.

PARIS, February 24th.  
4.50 p.m.

Today's communiqué says:—Northward of Verdun fighting throughout the night was of the same intensity from the right bank of the Meuse to southward of Ornes. In consequence of the violence of the bombardment of our advanced position at Brabant-sur-Meuse we evacuated the village in cover of darkness, under the flanking fire of our batteries on the left bank of the Meuse.

A German attack against Samogneux was repulsed. A German Brigade again attacked Bois-des-Courtes, and re-captured part of the wood, of which we hold the southern salient.

All the offensives against Beaumont failed to dislodge us. We dominated the ravine southward of Herbebois.

Retreating movements ordered for the purpose of preventing useless losses were carried out in perfect order.

The Germans, who advanced only with difficulty and at the cost of heavy sacrifices, were unable to break our front at any point.

There was a continuous bombardment between Ornes and Fromely.

The Germans in Lorraine gained a footing in an advanced post, but were immediately ejected.

## ENEMY'S FURIOUS ATTACKS MULTIPLIED.

PARIS, February 25th.  
12.55 a.m.

The evening communiqué says:—The enemy north of Verdun continued with undiminished intensity to bombard our front from the Meuse to south of Fromely, and multiplied his furious attacks between the right bank of the Meuse and Ornes, leaving heaps of corpses without succeeding in breaking our front.

We carried back our line on both wings behind Samogneux and south of Ornes respectively.

Our artillery replied ceaselessly to the enemy's bombardment.

The artillery activity somewhat slackened between Malancourt and the left bank of the Meuse. There has been no infantry action up to the present in this region.

We repulsed and pursued an enemy reconnaissance in Lorraine which attempted to approach one of our small posts north of St. Martin.

We concentrated our fire on the enemy's works at Maison-de-Champagne and south of Ste. Marie Apy and carried out a destructive fire on the works at Fille Morte.

## BRITISH ARTILLERY SHELL ENEMY POSITIONS.

LONDON, February 23rd.

A communiqué says: There has been artillery activity in the neighbourhood of the La Bassée Canal, and north-east of Ypres. The enemy's position was considerably damaged.

On our extreme left we shelled working parties on Tuesday night.

In grenade fighting in a crater we dispersed a party of enemy grenadiers.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## BRITISH GUNS' SUCCESS.

LONDON, February 24th.

A British communiqué says:—We opened a mine opposite Hulluch on Wednesday night and occupied the crater. To-day, an artillery duel about Bac St. Maur ended in our favour. Our artillery successfully bombarded hostile works near Frelinghien, on the Ypres-Comines Canal, and east of Boesinghe.

## FRENCH AIR RAID.

PARIS, February 24th.

A communiqué says:—A French aeroplane squadron dropped 45 large bombs on Metzablon station and gasworks. A great fire was immediately observed.

## NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## GERMAN CORSAIR'S VICTIMS. PRISONERS FROM EIGHT VESSELS LANDED.

MADRID, February 23rd.

It is officially announced that the British steamer *Westburn* put into Santa Cruz, Tenerife, for repair. The vessel was flying the German flag, and had a prize-crew of an officer and seven men. The cap of one of them was marked S.M.S. *Loeben* (Moewe).

Aboard the *Westburn* were 206 prisoners from the British vessels *Flamenco*, *Horace*, *Glan MacTavish*, *Edinburgh*, *Cambridge*, *Belge*, and *Luxemburg*, also eleven Spanish sailors.

A later message that the Germans have taken out the *Westburn* and scuttled her.

## GENERAL.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## A NEW MILITARY MEDAL.

LONDON, February 24th.

In the House of Commons Mr. Asquith announced that His Majesty the King had directed the institution of a new medal for the immediate recognition of bravery in the field.

## OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS OF PAST EVENTS.

LONDON, February 24th.

Mr. Asquith announced in the House of Commons that a series of official descriptive accounts of past events would shortly be issued, but he said it was undesirable to make an estimate of enemy's losses.

## BRITISH NEW BLOCKADE MINISTRY.

LONDON, February 24th.

Lord Robert Cecil's promotion to be Minister in connection with Blockade affairs does not entail a bye-election, because he remains as Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs and does not receive a salary as Minister for Blockade.

Admiral Sir Hedworth Meux, M.P., will assist Lord Robert Cecil.

## FATE OF ZEPPELIN CREW. COMMANDER'S LAST MESSAGES.

STOCKHOLM, February 23rd.

The yacht *Stella* picked up a bottle near Gothenburg, which contained two letters from the Commander of Zeppelin L 19 to his family.

A third letter says:—"The Zeppelin is 100 yards above the sea. The motors have broken down. I expect to drop into the sea."

A fourth letter says:—"The airship is sinking, and the crew are drowning."

## ADMIRAL POHL PREDECEASES HIS FLEET.

BERLIN, February 24th.

It is officially announced that Admiral Pohl, formerly Chief of the High Seas Fleet, has died in Berlin.

## LORD DERBY'S NEW POST.

LONDON, February 24th.

In the House of Commons Mr. Asquith announced that Lord Derby has accepted the Chairmanship of the joint Naval and Military Committee of the Air Service, without remuneration.

## A NATIONAL STUD.

LONDON, February 24th.

The Government will vote £20,000 for the establishment of a National Stud.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## SOCIALISTS AND PEACE.

## MR. ASQUITH'S STRIKING CONDEMNATION.

LONDON, February 25th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Philip Snowden, the Socialist member, expressed the opinion that the time was ripe for a movement towards peace. The German Socialists, he said, solidly favoured peace. Mr. Trevelyan supported.

Both speeches were received in the coldest manner.

Mr. Asquith affirmed that neither of the members spoke for the public. (Cheers.) He doubted if they even represented their own constituents. Certainly they did not represent democratic opinion. (Cheers.) The country was absolutely united. (Cheers.) Mr. Asquith added that he welcomed Mr. Snowden's admission that peace conditions must secure the attainment of our aims. Mr. Snowden's real contention was that there was genuine desire for peace in Germany, but where was the evidence thereof? The Premier referred bitterly to Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg's statement that Germany was not the enemy of small nations, and re-affirmed his famous Guildhall sentence:—"We shall not snatch the sword, which we have not lightly drawn, until Belgium, and now Serbia, have recovered in full measure all—and more than all—what they have sacrificed, until France is adequately assured against the menace of aggression, until the rights of the smaller nations are placed on an unassailable foundation, and until the military domination of Prussia is fully and finally destroyed." (Loud cheers.) He asked Mr. Trevelyan and Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg what could be clearer than that.

This was greeted with a storm of cheering, and the debate speedily collapsed.

The Labour Member, Mr. Walsh, said that until Germany had admitted her wrong-doings it was premature to talk of peace overtures.

Mr. Stanton assured the House that 95 per cent. of the workers were loyal to the Government. The discussion closed, and the Appropriation Bill passed its second reading.

## "A NEGLIGIBLE GROUP OF PEACE FADDISTS."

LONDON, February 24th.

The newspapers unanimously pay a tribute to the patience of the House of Commons in listening to a negligible group of peace faddists, who, as the *Daily News* points out, are absolutely unsupported by any body of opinion in the country, but the papers welcome the debate because it gave Mr. Asquith an opportunity of reiterating the country's determination, showing the enemy and the world the worthlessness of a tiny clique of political eccentrics.

## MANCHESTER AND FREE TRADE.

LONDON, February 23rd.

Thirty out of the 33 Directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce are resigning in consequence of the vote against their Memorandum in favour of Free Trade.

## THE TSAR AND HIS PEOPLE.

PETROGRAD, February 23rd.

The Russian people are deeply impressed by the Tsar's first visit to the Duma, testifying to the Imperial acceptance of Parliamentary institutions and the close unity of the Tsar and his people.

## FRENCH DECORATIONS. FOR BRITISH OFFICERS.

LONDON, February 24th.

The Gazette announces that President Poincaré has bestowed the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour on General Sir Douglas Haig; the Grand Officer on General Sir Ian Hamilton; Lieut.-General Sir W. Birdwood and Lieut.-General Sir H. S. Rawlinson; the Cross of War on Field-Marshal Viscount French and Lieut.-General Birdwood; the Distinguished Service Order on Lieut.-Commander Dennis-Town, for sinking a German gunboat on Lake Nyassa; and the Distinguished Service Cross on Surgeon A. MacMullin for gallantry at Serengeti, East Africa.

## THE FLOODS IN HOLLAND.

AMSTERDAM, February 23rd.

A gale has aggravated the floods. Churches and houses have been wrecked in Nieu Woudam and Buiteloet.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

## THE RED CROSS COMMISSION.

LONDON, February 23rd.

Colonel James Montgomery, Red Cross Commissioner for East Africa, is starting immediately with his staff and a large consignment of stores.

## GERMANS SEIZED ON THE "CHINA."

## SMART WORK BY BRITISH CRUISER.

As we expected, says the *N.-C. Daily News*, the attempt of about forty Germans to reach the Fatherland via America was not attended with the success they apparently anticipated when they left Shanghai on Friday morning by the *China*, a vessel flying the American flag and belonging to the newly formed China Mail S.S. Co. It appears that of a large list of passengers carried on the *China* some thirty-eight were of military age and included in their number men who had been employed on the ships interned in Shanghai.

The steamer sailed at about eight o'clock on Friday morning and a message was received at Wessing, at about 6.20 in the evening, stating that the vessel had been stopped. The message, which came from Captain Frazier, in command of the *China*, stated:—

"China stopped by British cruiser. Thirty-eight German male passengers taken prisoner and placed aboard British cruiser. Women passengers not molested. China detained five hours."

## GERMAN CENSORSHIP.

## BITTER COMPLAINTS IN THE REICHSTAG.

According to the report published in the *Cologne Gazette*, there was a lively debate in the Reichstag last month, mainly on the subject of the censorship. The Socialist, Herr Dittmann, referring to the prohibition of the publication by a Socialist newspaper at Halle of the Socialist attacks in the Reichstag against the Imperial Corn Authorities and to threats of its repression because of the conspicuousness of black spaces, remarked that the rights of the people were being trampled on. For this remark he was reproved by the Vice-President, Herr Dove. Herr Dittmann proceeded:—

In the Reichstag we must speak plain German. Socialist editors are labouring under a heavy censorship which is not military but purely political. Workmen's organization have during the war renounced their weapon of strikes, but, in spite of the party peace, they are being unfairly treated. The Prussian Government is making the most careful preparations so that the elections may turn in their favour. The perniciousness of the system is evident from the fact newspapers are also forbidden to express judgment on semi-official articles. This is political compulsion of conscience, this is immorality.

Herr Fischbeck (Progressive People's Party) condemned the censorship, which would not allow a man to be attacked because he wore the Iron Cross, which wished to compel papers to publish certain articles, and which prohibited even the criticism of bank statements.

Herr Stresemann, National Liberal, regarded as foolish the suppression of Reichstag transactions, and as laughable the alteration of quotations from Goethe. Referring to the suppression of newspapers, he said:—Privy Councillor Kirdorf wished to publish in the *Pan-German Press* an article entitled "Bismarck's Birthday." The title remained. Then however, came a white space and at the bottom the signature, Emil Kirdorf. (Laughter.) When Hindenburg spoke the fine dictum "Not hold out but conquer" (*Nicht durchhalten sondern siegen*), and said many another word with well-known vigour, even this interview, which was accorded to a newspaper correspondent, was suppressed after one paper had published it.

ENGLAND A PAST MASTER. The world was a continued is only to be won with public opinion. In this art England has been a past master, even if she has partly acted against us in a hypocritical and criminal manner, which we shall not imitate. She fights against us with cables, telegraph bureaux, films and cinematographs. A weighty fact, too, is that at home we have been often misled because from newspaper cuttings, which were prepared for us, we were only allowed to hear favourable opinions such as were friendly to Germany, so that we were startled as out of a dream when we suddenly saw facing us almost nothing but hatred, envy, and hostility even in neutral countries. We underestimate the value of home public opinion for the issue of the war.

## CHINESE TELEGRAMS

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

## MEETINGS OF THE CABINET.

PEKING, February 25th.

It has been officially ordered that the Cabinet shall meet once a week under the Presidency of the Secretary of State.

The importance of this departure cannot be over-estimated. Greater responsibility will be laid on the Ministers, who consequently gain freedom of initiative and action, and it is a big advance towards the establishment of a responsible Cabinet.

There will also shortly be inaugurated conferences under the chairmanship of the Secretary of State, attended by the Ministers and Foreign Advisers, to discuss ways and means for the improvement of the country.

## THE CONSTITUTION.

The Constitution will probably be promulgated within three months, and the Citizens' Convention may be converted into a Parliament.

## SUPPRESSION OF THE REVOLT.

100,000 SOLDIERS TO BE PROVIDED.

The Government have decided to provide 100,000 soldiers for the suppression of the revolt. The monthly expenditure will be \$5,000,000. Twenty millions will be provided by the Budget, and the remaining ten millions required for a six months campaign can be raised by an increase in the amount of the Domestic Loan this year.

## ENTHRONEMENT POSTPONED.

The enthronement has been officially postponed.

## THE YUNNAN REBELS.

## SOME HEAVY FIGHTING.

An official telegram states that the Yunnan rebels, invading Hunan from Tung-yuen and Chenyuen, were defeated with heavy losses but being reinforced they compelled the Loyalists to retire. On the 18th inst. the rebels invaded the south of Szechuan, but were repulsed at the village of Nanchi, which was captured by the Loyalists. The Szechuan forces reached Nanchi, but the heavy rains prevented fighting. The Hunan forces have arrived at Chanchu, Tsikiang and Mayang, 100 to 200 li from the rebels.

Fighting is expected in a week.

## AT THE MAGISTRACY.

## A GIFT FROM A FRIEND!

Inspector Gordon charged a Chinese before Mr. Hazeland yesterday with unlawfully having in his possession five tael of opium at Kowloon railway station. Defendant said it was given him by a friend, and he did not know it was opium. Inspector Gordon pointed out that the opium was concealed in packets under each knee. Defendant was fined \$450, with the alternative of four months' hard labour.

## SPECIAL CONSTABLE ASSAULTED BY A HAWKER.

A Portuguese special constable summoned the owner of a fish-stall in the Kowloon market before Mr. Hazeland for assault. Complainant's story was that he was with his wife purchasing some fish at the stall. He was suspicious of the weight and took the fish to a neighbouring fruit stall, where it was weighed and found to be two or three tael less. When he told defendant, the latter roughly seized hold of his arm. Defendant said that they had refused the price he asked, and had gone away. Then they came back and he thought they agreed to take the fish at the first price. Defendant was bound over.

## PIRACY PREVENTION REGULATIONS.

The owner of a steam launch was summoned before Mr. Hazeland for failing to enter into a bond with the Captain-Superintendent of Police in accordance with the Piracy Prevention Ordinance. Mr. F. X. d'Almeida was for the defendant and said that defendant had no intention of contravening the Ordinance. He had obtained a licence to ply from the Harbourmaster, who should have told him, before granting the licence, that it was also necessary to enter into a bond with the Captain-Superintendent of Police. He thought that a similar notice should be published in the Harbourmaster's Office. His client had never carried on the business of launch owner before. He was carrying mails for the Government, and notified the East Office daily of the departures of the launch. He had no idea a bond was necessary.

The Magistrate said it was very important that this law should be strictly complied with. These men knew quite well about the bond.

Inspector Gordon added that every launch-owner was last year provided with copy of the regulations and notified that a bond was necessary, and notified that a bond was necessary.

Defendant was fined \$100. The alternative was two months' imprisonment.



# A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY.

IN the best regulated families the little ills of life will creep in. Some member of the family circle may occasionally suffer from Biliousness and Indigestion, and one or the other will from time to time exhibit the well-known symptoms of Constipation. From these little troubles more serious complaints arise, and should therefore not be neglected. The slight headache, bad breath, and a discoloured tongue are the index to a disordered stomach; and the necessity of keeping a safe, sure, and reliable remedy in the house is apparent. By following such a course the more expensive method of calling in a doctor will be found quite unnecessary. That Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are the very best Family Medicine is vouched for by thousands of grateful men and women who speak from personal experience.



Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are not simply a purgative medicine which forces the food out of the body, depriving the stomach of its nourishment and thus starving the system. They contain the essential properties that are temporarily lacking in the stomach through weakness, and complete the digestion and assimilation, and so restore the functions of the digestive organs by obtaining the maximum of nutriment from the food which sustains the body and assures good health.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are an efficient, reliable, and safe remedy placed on the market at a price within the reach of all. The Pills being sugar-coated, are pleasant to take, and retain their full medicinal properties. They are packed in amber-coloured bottles—not in cheap wooden or pasteboard boxes—and are thus always fresh and clean, impervious to moisture, unaffected by climatic conditions, and do not deteriorate by keeping as all liquid medicines do.

## DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS FOR THE LIVER

They are a perfect Blood Purifier and a positive and permanent cure for Biliousness, Indigestion, Headache, Sallow Complexion, Liver and Kidney Troubles, Piles, Pimples, Bails and Blotches, and for Female Ailments.

FOR SALE BY WATKINS, LTD., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS, AND CHEMISTS AND STORES GENERALLY, AT 60 CENTS PER BOTTLE, OR WILL BE FORWARDED ON RECEIPT OF PRICE BY THE W. H. COMSTOCK CO., LTD., SOLE PROPRIETORS, 21 FARRINGTON AVENUE, LONDON, ENGLAND.

They do not Weaken. They do not Sicken. They do not Grip.



**NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S**  
"SQUARE BOTTLE"  
WHISKY.

UNVARIABLE FOR OVER

150 YEARS.

THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN 1745.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG:  
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,  
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**YAMATOYA SHIRT CO.**  
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ALL ORDERS PERSONALLY ATTENDED TO.

Our Shirts are Sold by

NAKAZAWA SHOTEN,

7, D'ARVILLE STREET,  
Hongkong, 24th February, 1916. [323]



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## CUTICURA SOAP

And Cuticura Ointment are world favorites because they restore the natural purity and beauty of the skin, scalp, hair and hands when marred by unsightly conditions.

Samples Free by Post  
Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold everywhere. Sample of each with 25¢. Book free from nearest dealer. Newbury, 27, Chancery Lane, London, E.C. 4. T. S. & Co., 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 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## P. &amp; O. S. N. CO. P. &amp; O. S. N. CO.

FOR	STEAMERS	DATE	REMARKS
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NOVARA and YOKOHAMA	Capt. H. R. Hetherington, R.N.R.	29th Feb.	Freight and Passage
LONDON and BOMBAY VIA NANKIN	Capt. G. Manley	3 P.M. 9th Mar.	See Special Advertisement
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, MALTA and YOKOHAMA	Capt. C. C. Talbot, R.N.R.	About 14th Mar.	Freight and Passage
LONDON and BOMBAY VIA NOVARA	Capt. H. R. Hetherington, R.N.R.	About 24th Mar.	Freight and Passage

All the above Steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For Further Particulars apply to—

E. V. D. PARR.

Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 26th February, 1916.

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
TSINGTAO, WEIHAIWEI & CHEFOO	"CHIHLI"	On 26th Feb., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"LUCHOW"	On 27th Feb., D'light.
SHANGHAI	"KUKIANG"	On 29th Feb., 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"KAN'HOW"	On 29th Feb., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SHAN UNG"	On 2nd Mar., 4 P.M.
TIENSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 3rd Mar., Noon.

DIRECT SAILINGS TOWARD RIVER, Twice Weekly.  
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation, Amplest, Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft on "TAMING" and "TEAN."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. S.S. "ANSHU," "CHENAN," "LUCHOW," "YINGCHOW," "SHANTUNG," and "SINKIANG," with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wusung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE,

Hongkong, 26th February, 1916.

TELEPHONE 36.

AGENTS.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

## HONGKONG &amp; SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

## ISWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

Completing at 9 to 10 Days

STEAMERS

CAPTAIN

LEAVING

"HAIKONG" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... TUESDAY, 29th Feb., at 2 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,  
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 22nd February, 1916.

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

## APCAR LINE.

## REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

## EASTWARD

## WESTWARD

S.S. "FULTALA," 4,154 tons, Capt. S. G. Cave, will be despatched for SINGAPORE, on 27th February.

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,  
AGENTS

Hongkong, 21st February, 1916.

## THE EASTERN &amp; AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

## MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

STEAMER	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
ST. ALBANS	20th Feb	On 16th Mar., 11 A.M.
EMPIRE	16th Mar.	On 8th Apr., 11 A.M.
EASTERN	6th April	On 29th Apr., 11 A.M.

All Steamers fitted with wireless Telegraphy.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.

For further particulars, apply to—

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,  
AGENTS

## PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &amp;c. THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK

Steamer	Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive
YOKOHAMA	COLOMBO	HAI	KONG	MARSEILLES	LONDON	
1916	1916	1916	1916	1916	1916	1916
Mar. 19	NANKIN	Mar. 19	Mar. 19	Mar. 19	Mar. 19	Mar. 19
Mar. 28	NOVARA	Mar. 28	Mar. 28	Mar. 28	Mar. 28	Mar. 28
April 9	NAGOYA	April 9	April 9	April 9	April 9	April 9
April 23	NAMUT	April 23	April 23	April 23	April 23	April 23
May 7	NANKIN	May 7	May 7	May 7	May 7	May 7
May 21	NOVARA	May 21	May 21	May 21	May 21	May 21
June 4	MALTA	June 4	June 4	June 4	June 4	June 4
June 18	NYANZA	June 18	June 18	June 18	June 18	June 18

† Steamers proceed via Bombay.  
Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.  
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

## FARES

The Fares to London and Marseilles are as follows:—

1st Saloon	"A"	Accommodation	Single	Return	2nd Saloon	"B"	Accommodation	Single	Return
1st Saloon	"A"	Accommodation	Single	Return	2nd Saloon	"B"	Accommodation	Single	Return
1st Saloon	"A"	Accommodation	Single	Return	2nd Saloon	"B"	Accommodation	Single	Return

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE SO—

## LONDON CARRYING 1st AND 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES

STEAMERS	Leave	Leave	Leave	Leave	Leave	Leave
YOKOHAMA	SHANGHAI	HONGKONG	SINGAPORE	MARSEILLES	LONDON	
NOB	Mar. 13	Mar. 23	Mar. 29	Apr. 4	May 4	May 11
NELLOBE	June 18	June 29	July 6	July 11	Aug. 9	Aug. 18
MONGARA	July 3	July 13	July 19	July 26	Aug. 23	Sept. 1

These Steamers call also at PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG and COLOMBO.

FARES TO LONDON: 1st Saloon £82 Single, 2nd Saloon £42 Single; £63 Return

FARES TO MARSEILLES: 1st Saloon £64 Single, 2nd Saloon £40 Single.

All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy. Owing to the War in Europe, Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without Notice.

For Further Particulars apply to—

E. V. D. PARR,

Acting Superintendent.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

## PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS	Leave	Leave	Leave	Leave	Leave	Leave
YOKOHAMA	SHANGHAI	HONGKONG	SINGAPORE	MARSEILLES	LONDON	
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, MALACCA, COLOMBO, DUBBAY, CAPE TOWN, and SUEZ	1st IYO MARU	15,000	Mar. at Noon	THURSDAY, 9th		
	2nd MIYAZAKI MARU	16,000	Mar. at Noon	THURSDAY, 23rd		
VICTORIA, B.O. and SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA	STAMBA MARU	14,500	Mar. at Noon	TUESDAY, 7th		
	YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500	Mar. at Noon	WEDNESDAY, 16th		
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA, RAMBOANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE & BRISBANE	TANGO MARU	13,500	Mar. at 4 P.M.	TUESDAY, 14th		
	NIKKO MARU	9,600	Apr. at 4 P.M.	FRIDAY, 14th		
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	KAGA MARU	12,000	Mar. at Noon	WEDNESDAY, 8th		
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	RANGOON MARU	8,000	Feb. at Noon	TUESDAY, 29th		
SHANGHAI and KOBE	PENANG MARU	8,000	Feb. at Noon	TUESDAY, 29th		
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	CYRON MARU	12,500	Feb. at Noon	TUESDAY, 29th		
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU	9,600	Mar. at 10 A.M.	SUNDAY, 12th		

† Wireless Telegraphy.

## SOME PRINCIPAL FARES.

To London	1st Single Yen	To Marseilles	1st Single Yen
"	Return " 800	"	Return " 360
"	2nd Single " 400	"	2nd Single " 180
"	Return " 800	"	Return " 360
To London, Southampton, Liverpool via New York	280.15		
To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, 1st Single	210		
To Sydney, 1st Single	240		
To Melbourne, 1st Single	241		
To Yokohama, 1st Return	272		
To Kobe, 1st Return	273.16		
To Yokohama, 2nd	80		
To Kobe, 2nd	83		

ROUND-THE-WORLD, Yen 1,045.

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing, &amp;c., apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER

TELEPHONE Nos 292 and 1941

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA, SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong	Leave Japan	Leave Honolulu
DAIREN MARU	11,000 — 15 knots	11,000 — 15 knots	11,000 — 15 knots
NIPPON MARU	11,000 — 15 knots	11,000 — 15 knots	11,000 — 15 knots
ANYO MARU	11,000 — 15 knots	11,000 — 15 knots	11,000 — 15 knots
SHIYO MARU	22,000 — 21 knots	22,000 — 21 knots	22,000 — 21 knots
PERSIA MARU	9,000 — 17 knots	9,000 — 17 knots	9,000 — 17 knots
TENYO MARU	22,000 — 21 knots	22,000 — 21 knots	22,000 — 21 knots

\* Cargo only. † Proceeding to South America Ports.

Steamer via Shanghai leaves at Noon

Manila at 10.30 A.M.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON £71.10... RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120.

" " " NEW YORK £70. " " " £96.10.

" " " SAN FRANCISCO £45. " " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamer of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS

MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge

## SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

FOR CORONEL VIA JAPAN PORTS: HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer ANYO MARU ... 18,000 — 15 knots ... SATURDAY, 11th Mar.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

K. DOI, ACTING AGENT, King's Building, 213

TELEPHONE 591.

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

## FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN

VIA SHANGHAI.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

O-TWAIR

STEAMERS

TO SAIL

SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA

POLYNESIEN ... On 8th March

(Without Transshipment)

HOMEWARD

MARSEILLES VIA SAIGON and ATLANTIQUE ... On 6th Mar., at 5.30 P.M.

PORTS ...

(Without Transshipment) ... AMAZON ... On 18th March.

Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Weekly branch line from Saigon to Haiphong.

Branch line connecting every four weeks at Colombo, for Calcutta.

State Rooms 1st, 2nd and 3rd Classes.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, AGENT, QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TELEPHONE 740.

## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

(Subject to Alteration)

THE AMERICAN LINE TO TACOMA AND SEATTLE

In Connection with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY Co.

FOR VICTORIA AND TACOMA VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA

Steamer "CANADA MARU" ... T. Suruga ... SATURDAY, 4th Mar., at 3 P.M.

These Newly-Built Steamers of American Line have fast speed and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels.

FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, AND COLOMBO.

Steamer Captain Leaving

FOR TAMSUI AND KRELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer Captain Leaving

"DAIGI MARU" ... T. Komishi ... SUNDAY, 27th Feb., at Noon.

FOR ANPING AND TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer Captain Leaving

SOSHU MARU" ... A. Kobayashi ... WEDNESDAY, 1st Mar., at 10 A.M.

FOR TAKAO (DIRECT)

Steamer Captain Leaving

These Steamers of Coast and Formosa Line have excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans.

These Steamers will arrive at and depart from Soon Yip Wharf (near the Harbour Office).

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to

H. YAMAUCHI, MANAGER.

56 Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings

## THE AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILINGS (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer	Arrive Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Australia
"TAIYUAN"	78th Feb.	
"CHANGSHA"	9th April	17th April

These Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

For freight or passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE, AGENTS.

Hongkong, 14th February, 1916. TELEPHONE No. 30.



**Wong Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong**